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Before the

UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT ROYALTY BOARD

Library of Congress

Washington, D.C.

In Re: : Docket No.

: 15-CRB-0001-WR

Determination of Royalty : (2016-2020)
Rates and Terms for : Volume 7-PUBLIC
Ephemeral Recording and : Pages 1730-1788
Digital Performance of : Pages 1909-1943
Sound Recordings (Web IV) :

PUBLIC SESSION

Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, May 5, 2015

The hearing in the above-entitled matter was convened at 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES:

SUZANNE M. BARNETT, CHIEF JUDGE

DAVID R. STRICKLER, JUDGE

JESSE FEDER, JUDGE

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On behalf of SoundExchange: On behalf of SoundExchange: MUNGER TOLLES & OLSON, LLP GLENN POMERANTZ, ESQUIRE 355 South Grand Avenue, 3rd Floor Los Angeles, California 90071 213-683-9107 On behalf of Pandora Media, Inc. WEIL GOTSHAL & MANGES, LLP BRUCE RICH, ESQUIRE 767 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10153 212-310-8000 On behalf of National Association of Broadcasters: WILEY REIN, LLP BRUCE G, JOSEPH, ESQUIRE 1776 K Street, N.W. Washington, D C. 20006 202-719-7453 On behalf of HeartMedia, Inc. KELLOGG, HUBER, HANSEN, TODD, EVANS & FIGEL, PLLC KELLOGG, HUBER, HANSEN, TODD, EVANS & FIGEL, PLLC MARK HANSEN, ESQUIRE 1615 M Street, N.W. Suite 400 Washington, D.C. 20036 202-326-7992 On behalf of StriusNM Radio:	1 ALSO PRESENT: For SoundExchange: 2 Kelly Klaus, Melında LeMoine, Martha Larraondo-Klipper, Rose Ehler, Anjan Choudhury, 3 Colin Rushing, Jonathan Blavin, Jennifer Bryant, Kuruvılla Olasa, Rachel June Draper 4 For SiriusNM: 5 Jackson Toof, Martin Cunniff, Patrick Donnelly, Cynthia Greer 6 For NPR: 7 Joseph Wetzel, Ethan Davis, Antonio Lewis, Gregory Lewis 8 For Pandora. 9 Todd Larson, Christopher Harrison, Benjamin Marks, David Yolkut, Elisabeth Sperle 10 For iHeartMedia 11 John Thorne, Tres Williams, Rob Wells, Donna Schneider, Evan Leo, Kevin Miller, Scott Angstreich, Caitlin Hall, Leslie Pope 13 For NAB: Michael Sturm, Jennifer Elgin, Suzanne Head, 14 Jillian Volkmar 15 Bonnie L Russo, Capital Reporting Company
ARENT FOX, LLP  PAUL FAKLER, ESQUIRE  1675 Broadway  New York, New York 10019  212-484-3900	
1733	17.
APPEARANCES (CONTINUED): On behalf of National Public Radio. KING & SPALDING, LLP KENNETH L STEINTHAL, ESQUIRE 101 Second Street Suite 2300 San Francisco, California 94105 415-318-1211 On behalf of Intercollegiate Broadcasting and Harvard Radio WILLIAM MALONE, ESQUIRE 40 Cobbler's Green 205 Main Street New Canaan, Connecticut 06840 203-966-4770 On behalf of National Religious Broadcasters: WILEY REIN, LLP KARYN ABLIN, ESQUIRE 1776 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006 202-719-7008  On behalf of Educational Media Foundation: DAVID D. OXENFORD, ESQUIRE WILKINSON BARKER KNAUER, LLP 2300 N Street, N.W. Suite 700 Washington, D.C. 20037 202-783-4141  On behalf of College Broadcasters: CONSTANTINE CANNON DAVID GOLDEN, ESQUIRE 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20004 202-204-4527	1 CONTENTS 2 EXAMINATION OF DANIEL RUBINFELD DIR CROSS RED REC 3 BY MR. POMERANTZ 1736 4 BY MR. RICH 1909 5 6 7 EXHIBITS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE 8 9 Pandora PAGE 10 Exhibit 5345 Letter to Tovsky 1946 Exhibit 5025 6-22-12 Letter to Tovsky 1954 11 Exhibit 5349 White Paper 1963 12 SoundExchange 13 Exhibit 17 Direct Testimony of 1748 Daniel Rubinfeld 14 Exhibits 41-69 Exhibits and Appendices to 1749 Direct Testimony 15 of Daniel Rubinfeld Exhibit 29 Corrected Written Rebuttal 1750 Testimony of Daniel Rubinfeld Exhibits 127-146 Exhibits and Appendices to 1752 Rebuttal Testimony of Daniel Rubinfeld 18 Exhibit 2064A Slide Deck 1891 NAB 20 Exhibit 4129 PowerPoint Slide 1839 21

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1	PROCEEDINGS		1 school?	
2			A. Yes. I went on to study at MIT where I	
3	(PUBLIC SESSION)		3 got a Master's Degree and a Ph.D. in economics.	
4			4 Q. And what was the focus of your graduate	
5	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Good morning,		5 study?	
6	all.		6 A. It was, essentially, microeconomics and	
7	The state of the s		7 econometrics. I developed an interest in applied	
8	1		8 micro and later went on to study antitrust as a	
9	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		9 specific sub field.	
10		1	Q. And just very briefly, what is	
11	, ,	1	1 econometrics?	
12		1:	A. Econometrics is just the application of	
13		1.	, and a second s	
14	The state of the s	1.	,	
15	- C	1:		
16			6 in my first job post Ph.D. at the University of	
17	This is a binder of simply his		7 Michigan until graduating econometrics for several	
	testimony on direct and rebuttal.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
19	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, Doctor,	19	<u> </u>	
20	, ,	20	c	
21	DANIEL RUBINFELD,	2		
22 23	a witness, called for examination, after having	22	(	
24	been sworn, was examined and testified as follows:	Į.	3 of economics?	
25	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you. THE WITNESS: You're welcome.	24	<i>G</i> • • • •	
23	THE WITHESS. Toute wercome.	23	5 40 40-some years.	
		1736		1738
1	MR. POMERANTZ: These are slides.	١,	0 0 11 1:0 1	
2	We're going to walk through them during the course		Comments of the street of the	
3	of today's examination.		career as a professor of economics, where you	
4	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Are these part of	4	taught. for what periods of time?  A. Sure.	
5	your exhibit?	5		
6	MR. POMERANTZ: These are not being		Michigan. I actually taught before I was finished	
	offered as to evidence. They're just slides to		with grad school, but I'll skip that, and spent 11	
	help guide us through the examination.	8		
9	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Okay.	9		
10	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR	10		
	SOUNDEXCHANGE	11		
1	BY MR. POMERANTZ:	12		
			double	
	Q. Good morning, Professor Rubinfeld.	1	15 years.	
2	<ul><li>Q. Good morning, Professor Rubinfeld.</li><li>A. Good morning, Mr. Pomerantz.</li></ul>	13 14		
2	<del>-</del>	13	Q. And UC Berkeley is doing quite proud in	
12 13 14	A. Good morning, Mr. Pomerantz.	13 14	Q. And UC Berkeley is doing quite proud in this proceeding, I take it, with all the economists	
2 3 4 5	<ul><li>A. Good morning, Mr. Pomerantz.</li><li>Q. Who are you currently employed?</li></ul>	13 14 15	Q. And UC Berkeley is doing quite proud in this proceeding, I take it, with all the economists coming from UC Berkeley?	
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1	semesters or short courses at a wide range of	1	conjoint analysis over the years. One one is an	
	places. I've spent a semester at Stanford Law	2		
1	School. I I I taught short course at	3		
4	Virginia Law School, and then I've been overseas	4		
5	quite a bit. I've taught in Norway. I've taught	5		
6	in Portugal, taught in Germany, and I've taught in	6		
7	Switzerland. Switzerland quite regularly.	7	chief economist and we actually, really, at my	
8	Q. And what courses do you currently	8		
9	teach?	9		
10	A. Right now, I'm right now, I'm	10	Q. Does your experience include the use of	
11	getting set to teach this fall at NYU where I'll be	11	hedonic regression analysis?	
	teaching a course in antitrust law and economics	12	A. Yes. I've written a number of articles	
13	and I'll also be teaching a course in quantitative	13	about hedonic analysis. It's the statistical	
14	methods in law.		methodology for for figuring out the value of	
15	Q. Are you a lawyer?		different features of of a of a product, and	
16	A. No, I'm not. I my wife is a lawyer,		I've written a number of articles of that subject.	
17	and I decided that that's in my family, that's		In fact, my article on the use of hedonics in the	
18	women's work. So I but I've been teaching law	1	environmental area is the most widely cited	
19	for a long time. I feel quite comfortable teaching		empirical piece on evaluation of of	
20	antitrust law.	1	environmental goods, cleaning up the environment.	
21	Q. And have you been involved in any	21	Q. Have you written any books on	
	seminars for judges relating to economics and statistics?		economics?	
24	A. Yes, I have a long affiliation with the	23	A. Yes. I have two I've written quite	
	Federal Judicial Center, which is the	24		
	reactar statistar center, which is the	23	I've written, I co-authored, are textbooks starting	
	174(			1742
1	administrative arm of the Federal Courts, and so	1	with a book called Econometrics Methods and	
	administrative arm of the Federal Courts, and so every couple of years I have for the last 20, 25	1	with a book called Econometrics Methods and Economic Forecasts, which is used in a lot of	
2	every couple of years I have for the last 20, 25	2	Economic Forecasts, which is used in a lot of	
2 3		2 3	Economic Forecasts, which is used in a lot of has been used in a lot of business schools, as well	
2 3 4	every couple of years I have for the last 20, 25 years, I've given some short lectures on statistics	2 3 4	Economic Forecasts, which is used in a lot of has been used in a lot of business schools, as well as undergraduate and graduate course graduate	
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2 3 4 5 6	every couple of years I have for the last 20, 25 years, I've given some short lectures on statistics in law, and then three times over the years I've organized intensive three-day sessions with Federal	2 3 4 5	Economic Forecasts, which is used in a lot of has been used in a lot of business schools, as well as undergraduate and graduate course graduate schools and economics, and I've also taught I've also written a book on microeconomics, which is	
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22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200 211 222	responsible for really helping put together cases and then making decisions about whether to file or not to file cases or to work out some kind of settlement. In really, all cases that are that are civil and in some cases, I would say rare cases, to be involved in the criminal activities of the antitrust division, and those of us who have been there have the advantage of having a staff of over 50 Ph.D. economists plus a number of other people who are well trained in finance to help us do our work.  Q. And it's fair to say that you and Professor Shapiro and Professor Katz all have served in that same position as chief economist at the Justice Department?  A. Yes, we have. We're all very proud that UC Berkeley has had a chance to offer that kind of public service.  Q. And I take it as chief economist in the		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	companies where we found a witness who was able to who happened to be the Secretary of Defense who thought that this merger was going to be harmful to the U.S. Security. So I was covering a wide range of industries. Did a number of deals in the radio industry which has some relevance here.  Q. And have you done other than the work you've already described for the government, have you done other work for the government in any capacity during your time as an economist?  A. Yes, I have been an expert for the U.S. Government, DOJ, also the Federal Trade Commission on quite a few cases. I guess most recently, a year ago, I was the government's expert for the examination of the AT&T mobile merger. It's a government blocked. I've also worked for various state attorney's general, on their cases. I have consulted with the European Union Directorate. I actually wrote some of their software they use for	1/45
23	antitrust division, were you asked to provide		23	analyzing mergers. And, on occasions, I've	İ
24		i	24	actually advised other government enforcement	
25	A. Yes.		25	agencies, as well.	
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	17	47		1749
1	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Professor		I we'll withdraw that objection.	
2	Rubinfeld is thus qualified.	- 1	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you.	
3	MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you, Your Honor.	ı	3 So SoundExchange Exhibit 41 through 69	
4			4 I'm sorry.	
5		1	5 MR. POMERANTZ: 69, yes.	
6		ı	6 CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Are admitted.	
7			7 And, in the notebook, just so everybody is on the	
8			8 same page, they are behind Tabs 2 through 30,	
	this document for the judges?	1	9 inclusive.	
10	A. Yes. Tab 1 is the corrected testimony	1		
11	-	ı	(	
l	9			
12	Q. All right. And I think Tabs 2 through	11	- ·- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	30 are various exhibits and appendices to your	1.	,	
	direct testimony, correct?	1.		
15	A. That's correct.	1:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
16	MR. POMERANTZ: They each have		6 to behind Tab 31, and I identify for me that	
	, , , ,	11	7 document which is marked as SoundExchange Exhibit	
•	to figure out how to admit them. So I Your	1:	8 29.	
19	Honor, we would move to admit SoundExchange Exhibit	19	A. That is the corrected written rebuttal	
20	17, which is the corrected testimony direct	20	testimony that I gave in this proceeding.	
21	testimony of Professor Rubinfeld. I will take it	2	l Q. And is this a true and correct copy of	
22	one at a time. Let me start with that.	22	2 that testimony, as far as you know?	
23	MR. RICH: No objection.	23	B A. Yes.	
24	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Hearing no	24	MR. POMERANTZ: So, Your Honor, this	
25	objection, Exhibit 17 is admitted.	25	one is a little tricky. So we want to move into	
	17	48		1750
1	(SoundExchange Exhibit No. 17 was	1	evidence SoundExchange Exhibit 29. We are only,	
2	admitted into evidence.)	t t	during this examination, going to be discussing	
3	MR. POMERANTZ: All right. Then the		Section 3(E) and Appendix 2, which is the appendix	
4	appendices and exhibits look like they go from		that addresses the Apple agreements. And the	
5	Exhibit 41 through 69, and I don't know if there's		remaining content of this will be discussed during	
	any objections. Let me try to put them all		6 Professor Rubinfeld's rebuttal testimony. I think	
	together.	i i	our request I don't know if it's easiest for	
8	I'd also move into evidence	- 1	the for you, is that we admit it now entirely	
	SoundExchange Exhibits 41 through 69.	9	·	
10	MR. RICH: Your Honor, on Pandora's	1		
	behalf, we have objections to Exhibits 47, 48 and	10		
			3	
	49 on the basis that they constitute hearsay.	12		
13	MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, he's an	13	· ·	
	expert witness. Expert witnesses are entitled to	14	,	
	rely upon hearsay, and this is what he's relying	15		
	upon in support of his testimony.	16	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
17	MR. RICH: The objection goes to the	17	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	truth of the contents. We have no objection to his	18	, 11 8	
	relying on anything he would like. The objection	19	`	
	goes to the adoption of the truth of the contents	20	admitted into evidence.)	
21	of those exhibits.	21	MR. POMERANTZ: During this phase.	
22	MR. POMERANTZ: We'd simply be offering	22		
23	them for purposes of Dr. Rubinfeld's reliance on	23		
	this information.	24	•	
25	TO DIGIT D	1		
25	MR. RICH: Based on that stipulation,	25	BY MR. POMERANTZ:	

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	T		
	17	751		1753
1	Q. And then, Professor Rubinfeld, the		many of the materials that were submitted that	
2	remaining tabs here which are Exhibits 127 through	2	•	
3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	•	
4		4		
5	A. Yes.	1 5		
6	MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, we would	1 6		
7	offer them on the same condition. To the extent	7	proceedings, but just the opinions, that's correct.	
8	that any of them relate to Section 3(E) or Appendix	8		
9	2, we would be potentially questioning Professor	9	of the streaming services that have been discussed	
10	Rubinfeld about those now. The remaining ones, we	10	in the various papers filed in this matter?	
11	will be questioning him during the rebuttal phase.	11	A. Yes, to various degrees, I have - I	
12	MR. RICH: Based on that set of	12	have used, and to some extent, experimented with	
13	representations, Pandora has no objection.	13	services such as Pandora's, Spotify, iTunes, Rdio.	
14	MR. HANSEN: Your Honor, those are all	14	Q. Approximately, how many	
15	exhibits that relate to things he's not going to be	15	and the contract of the contra	
16	covering in his direct testimony, that I think he,	16	- ,,, , ,	
17	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		referring to downloads or radio?	
18	clear that we're not going to be we reserve our	18		
19	objections to that phase and they shouldn't be	19	to radio. I believe I my recollection is I did	İ
20	admitted now.	20	3 ,3 ,	
21	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Thank you, Mr.	21	1 , p, p, p	
22	Hansen.	22		
23	I was just going to say, we will admit	23	BY MR. POMERANTZ:	
24	these now but without prejudice to the licensee	24	( -p)	
23	services raising objections during rebuttal, if	25	you look at in connection with your direct	
		_		
	17:	52		1754
	thousand accommission of the state of the st			1754
	there are appropriate objections to be raised at	1	testimony in this matter?	1754
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	1	755		1757
1	of the Apple agreements and the iHeart/Warner		hand, the percentage of revenue component ensures	
	agreements. And then there would be what we have		2 that there that both the services and the labels	
	been calling, the Section 3(E) licenses, which		will share if the service happens to be successful.	
4			My view is that there are there are aspects of	
5			innovation and progress to be made both on the side	
6	Q. All right. So this is the subject of	ļ	of the services and the labels for a successful	
7	what we're going to be covering in your direct		service, and that the best most efficient way to	
	examination today, correct?		award the parties and incentivize both sets of	
9	A. Yes.	9		
10	Q. And then based on your analysis of	10		
11		11		
12	commercial Webcasters for the years 2016 through	12		
	2020?	13	made better off and that greater-of structure	
14	A. I did.	14		
15	Q. And if you could turn to Slide 2, and	15	_	
16	is this your rate proposal?	16	Professor, you explained just now the economic	
17	A. Primarily. I for Commercial		efficiencies of this particular structure.	
18	Broadcast Society, I proposed three elements. The	18	Was that the primary basis for your	
19	first element would be a minimum rate of \$500 per	19	determination, to use a greater-of structure, or	
20	service, and then I also offer on top of that a	20	was it the fact that you saw the greater-of	
21	greater-of alternative which would be greater of a	21	structure predominating as a revealed preference in	
	per-play rate and a greater of a percentage of	22	the in your benchmark mark?	
	revenue, and the exhibit or the demonstrative you	23	THE WITNESS: I would I would say	
	have in front of you describes the per-play rates	24	it's probably the efficiency aspect of the story	
25	as they increase from year to year over the five	25	that won it over for me, but if I had not seen any	
	17	756		1758
1	years that will be covered by the decision of this	Ι,	of those equencents universally I would are de-	
	board, and it also describes a constant percentage		of these agreements privately, I would wonder	
	of revenue.		whether I had missed something. But I think the economic underlying economics is more important	
4	Q. All right. If you could turn to Slide		to me because there are there are differences	
5	3 and explain to the panel why you chose a		between the private agreements and any rule that	
	greater-of structure.	1	you would make if you chose to offer greater-of	
7	A. Well, they're really two reasons why I	7		
8	went in that direction. First is that when I	- 1	you chose one, would, obviously, apply to everyone	
	looked at many of the contracts that I studied, the	9	on the same basis.	
	contracts between the services and the labels,	10	So one has to be a little careful when	
	those contracts do have greater-of structures. So	11	one goes from looking at private agreements to	
	it's clear that to me, that the parties, when	12	looking at what the CRB decides to do. So I	
	negotiating the contracts, had an interest in	13	actually did rely quite heavily on my thinking	
	having this greater-of structure. And the second	14	about the economics, and so the importance of of	
	thing was that I believed in studying the	15	rewarding both sides here through this greater-of	
	underlying economics of these structures that there	16	structure was quite important to me.	
	were real important economic efficiencies to be	17	JUDGE STRICKLER: Thank you.	İ
	gained by having such a structure, and the	18	BY MR. POMERANTZ:	
	efficiencies arise because of the combination of	19	Q. In the absence of a percentage of	
	the two alternatives.	20	revenue prong, would the per-play rate that you	
21	The per-play rate guarantees that when	21	were proposing would that be higher?	
22	there are songs being spun or played, that there	22	A. Yes, it would almost certainly be	
	will be some minimum compensation, even though a	23	higher.	
	service might be new and not generating new	24	Q. Why?	
	revenues or any significant revenues. On the other	25	A. Well, we for one thing, we know in	
		I	<del>-</del>	I

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]	practice that from the experience in looking at the	1	independent economic basis for increasing the	
2		2		
3	often not the prong that is chosen. So, as a	3		
4	practical matter, under the actual contracts, often	4		
5		5	THE WITNESS: If you're asking me	
6		6		
7	There's often a subscriber minimum and often	7	The state of the s	
8		8		
9	So the reward if we used a per-play	9		
10	minimum, the rewards to the labels, I think, would	10		
11	be too low and I we would need to incentivize	11		
12	the labels and to reward the artists we would have	12	that. So so no, I don't I think economic	
13	to find a higher level. It's not obvious to me	13	theory would not tell you that prices that rates	
14	exactly what the best alternative appropriate rule	14		
15	would be, but it would certainly be one that was	15	empirical judgment where we think rates are likely	
16	higher than the per-play minimum.	16	to be going for competing products.	
17	Q. All right. Let's turn to some of the	17	JUDGE STRICKLER: And was that	
18	developments that have occurred in the streaming	18	empirical judgment done to increase the rates, or	
19	marketplace in the last few years.	19	you based it solely on what you saw in the	
20	You mentioned that you had been	20	benchmark interactive market, the fact that they	
21	studying the streaming marketplace, correct?	21	may increase?	
22	A. Yes.	22	THE WITNESS: Well, it's it's based	
23	Q. If you could turn to Slide 4.	23	on what I've seen in the market in terms of pricing	
24	JUDGE STRICKLER: If you're going to	24	and looking at, as I mentioned, this one other	
25	change slides, if we can just stay on this slide	25	contract.	
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1	for just a moment?	,	HIDGE STRICKI ED. And were you able to	
2	MR. POMERANTZ: Absolutely.	2	JUDGE STRICKLER: And were you able to discern an economic reason why in the interactive	
3	JUDGE STRICKLER: Professor, I'm sure	1	market the rate increased from year to year?	
	you would likely to go into this in greater detail	4	THE WITNESS: Well, I yes, I think	
	in your testimony with regard to the granular		that this is something I will also be talking	
	nature of the particular rates that you proposed		about. I think probably the primary reason I see	ļ
	here, but just for purposes of this demonstrative,		is that it has to do with a convergence between the	l
	you show an increase from year to year, linear		non-interactive and interactive markets.	
	increase.	9	JUDGE STRICKLER: You mention that in	
10	Why do you show an increase in the	1	your testimony?	ļ
	per-play rate?	11	THE WITNESS: Right.	İ
12	THE WITNESS: The increase is actually	12	So, as you know, the subscription	
	a little bit less than \$0.01 every year, and I will	13	prices to interact the services are, I think,	
	explain that later, but it I believe that	14	probably tend to be quite a bit higher than for	
	it's it's an appropriate response, partly, to be	15	non-interactive services, and I believe that	
	consistent with increases I've seen in the	16	there's been substantial convergence, and part of	
	non-interactive subscription prices and also in an	17	that convergence has led to some increases in the	
	increase that's proposed in the iHeart/Warner deal,		subscription prices for the non-interactive	
	which is actually greater-of and I have seen some	19	services, whose products, by the way, have been	
	private evidence that the parties want and expect	20	improving over time. And so when you sort of put	
	an increase.	21	that all together and look at the combination of	1
22	JUDGE STRICKLER: And separate and	22	both sets of services, you focus on the	
23	apart from seeing it in the benchmarks that you've	23	noninteractive services which are the ones that are	
	been looking at, it sort of relates back to my	24	directly at issue in determining the statutory	1
24	been looking at, it sort of relates back to my previous to your previous answer, is there an	24		

1763 1765 1 past, and I think -- my understanding from the 1 they're beginning to rely much more heavily on 2 study I've have done is that I think those 2 streaming and moving away from actually paying for pressures, if you will, will continue in the 3 the ownership of songs, and that access model has future. 4 started. You know, I think you will see, in an 5 JUDGE STRICKLER: 5 exhibit, started years ago and is continuing and 6 Q. So is it your testimony, then, that the 6 the expectation of almost everyone in the industry 7 convergence creates a situation where the rate 7 that I read about is that that model will continue needs to increase to offset the lost opportunity to 8 to grow. 9 have sales in the interactive market, given the 9 All right. If you turn to Slide 5, 10 fact that convergence is causing a migration into 10 which is a slide that the judges have seen earlier 11 the noninteractive market? 11 in this proceeding, and just, if you could, briefly 12 THE WITNESS: I think that's a fair 12 explain what this shows with respect to the access 13 description, yes. I think that's part of the 13 model. 14 story, yes. 14 A. Sure. 15 JUDGE STRICKLER: That said, why does 15 Actually, we saw a lot of versions of 16 that not also affect the percent of revenue prong 16 this in the discussion yesterday. So what I was 17 of your greater-of formula? 17 focusing on primarily was the red part of the 18 THE WITNESS: You know, it might. It 18 color, which starts, as you can see, around 2005, 19 might be that the percentage of revenue prongs 19 where streaming is beginning to show up to be at 20 should also increase slightly over time, but I 20 least a significant meaningful portion of the total 21 didn't feel like I had enough evidence upon which 21 revenue, and that red part is continually growing. 22 to go into that kind of detail and make that kind 22 So there's no doubt from the -- from the diagram, 23 of judgment. So I took what I saw as a more 23 and I don't think there's much disagreement that 24 conservative route and I just kept the rate the 24 streaming has become more and more important over 25 the last decade and the expectation is that that 25 same. 1764 1766 1 But what you will see later in my 1 will continue to grow. And, at some point, 2 testimony is that the rates, the percentage of 2 streaming will probably become the singe largest 3 revenue does vary from contract to contract both in 3 source of music revenue. And these are -- these 4 the contract and also what happens varies a lot in 4 are revenues that cover the kinds of services we're 5 terms of what happens ex post, and I just didn't 5 talking about. These do not include revenues from 6 see enough of a pattern to -- over time to make me live concerts and things of that kind. feel comfortable changing that rate. 7 7 JUDGE STRICKLER: Now -- I'm sorry. I 8 JUDGE STRICKLER: Thank you. didn't mean to cut you off. 9 BY MR. POMERANTZ: 9 Please go ahead. 10 Q. So we're moving to Slide 4, Professor 10 THE WITNESS: I was just going to say, 11 Rubinfeld, and we were going to discuss 11 we also see it's a little less clear, but you can 12 developments you've seen in the streaming music 12 start to see some decline in music downloads. I 13 market. 13 think if we include the 2014, the pattern would be 14 Can you first discuss what you have 14 clearer. Those are -- that's the light green 15 seen with respect to the access model? 15 color. It's growing at some point and it actually, 16 A. Sure. 16 in the last couple of years, has kind of 17 Basically, we have seen over a 17 stabilized, and then actually does decline as you 18 substantial period of time a change in technology 18 go into 2014. 19 with the move to mobile and the technology that's 19 And, overall, as I think we discussed improved -- broadband technology. And along with 20 yesterday, revenue from music as a whole, of all that has come to move from people actually being 21 21 the sources we have, including CDs and downloads consumers of music in the sense of actually owning 22 and LPs, has been declining substantially for quite 23 the music, either buying a CD or doing a download. 23 a bit -- quite a period of time. So this is an 24 And what's happened over time is that consumers now 24 industry which -- which overall has faced some 25 use what I would call an access model where they --25 significant changes and both -- in my view, both

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	the services and the record companies are both		pricing, which is driven and written that	
2	looking to be innovative in finding new ways to	2	2 extensively. The problem with Ramsey-type pricing	
3	continue to grow this industry in the face of the	3	is that you need quite a bit of information and	
4	fact that individuals are more interested in this		because you need to clearly delineate these	
5	access model than they are in the consumption	1 5	different groups of consumers, and the extent, in	
6	model.			
7	JUDGE STRICKLER: You just mentioned	7		
8	access model, and I actually wanted you to flip	8	•	
9	back for a moment just to Demonstrative 4, Slide 4.	9		
	You had testified, and as others have testified,	10		
1	that there's a different type of consumer behavior	111		
	now consumers have gravitated towards an access	12		
	model rather than a purchase model.	13	•	
4	As an economist, are you informed by	14		
	different theories of access pricing compared to	15		
	typical pricing in a purchasing sale context?		arise in economists' models of an access pricing in	
7	THE WITNESS: Well, we do I mean, as		the field of regulation?	
	economists, we do have a number of pricing models	18	-	
	which might apply. So yes. I mean, those are	19		
	things we think about. So you can think with		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	access you can think about various two-part tariff	20	•	
	models, for example, where you charge a fee to get	21	1 ,	
	<del>-</del>	22	., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., .	
	access and then a maybe made, possibly, a	23	11 3	
	substantial fee, and then a smaller fee every time	24	1	
	you actually listen to the music, and that and	25	What what are the other choices they have when	
		1768		17
1 t	that's something I think I will talk about briefly	1	they chose to enter into this particular contract?	
	later, or you could charge a single fee to just be		And that might that question might reveal	
	a member of a group, which would give you access		something about their willingness to pay, which is	
	for free, or you can just charge marginally where	4		
	you charge for each song you stream.		in. You're interested in trying to decide what's	
6	So there are a whole range of from a	6		
7 r	pricing models, that may come to you.	l	an appropriate rate.	
		17		
		7 8	So yes, I think opportunity cost is	
3	JUDGE STRICKLER: Are there access	8	So yes, I think opportunity cost is important, but it's often very difficult because it	
3 9 p	JUDGE STRICKLER: Are there access pricing models that apply with particularity to an	8	So yes, I think opportunity cost is important, but it's often very difficult because it often points you to something you may not have	
3 9 p 9 e	JUDGE STRICKLER: Are there access pricing models that apply with particularity to an acconomist in the field of regulating prices?	8 9 10	So yes, I think opportunity cost is important, but it's often very difficult because it often points you to something you may not have direct information about. You know what people	
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8 9 F 0 6 6 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 6 6 6 7 6 8 0 11 s p 11 s 2 p	JUDGE STRICKLER: Are there access pricing models that apply with particularity to an economist in the field of regulating prices?  THE WITNESS: Well, if we're speaking generally and not just about music.  JUDGE STRICKLER: Yeah.  THE WITNESS: Well, one naturally thinks about the extent to which their the demands for the various services vary in terms of elasticity, and so you it's natural to think of I think you mentioned this, perhaps, earlier in the proceeding. I guess, but it's natural to think about setting higher prices for products or services that have more inelastic demand and lower prices for products that have more elastic demand.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	So yes, I think opportunity cost is important, but it's often very difficult because it often points you to something you may not have direct information about. You know what people agree to and you know what the rates are, but you may not so easily know what the opportunity cost is.  JUDGE STRICKLER: And opportunity cost in this context would also apply to a willingness to accept, as well, right, with regard to in this case, with the regard to say the record companies, what they would be willing to accept is, in part, dependent upon the opportunity cost they perceive by accepting a particular transaction for the service?  THE WITNESS: I'm sorry to interrupt.	

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12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	BY MR. POMERANTZ: Q. If we could turn to Slide 6, and this is the second development that you mentioned with respect to the streaming industry. You mentioned this previously today. Could you just briefly describe what you're talking about when you say "convergence"? A. Yes. I am focusing focusing on the fact that, over time, some of the distinctions between the so-called interactive, on-demand services, and the non-interactive statutory services have changed, and part of that change has arisen as consumers have become more comfortable with and utilized mobile mobile services, rather than desktop services. And part of it, I think, has been in response to the to both the providers of both of those kinds of services to improve their services and to broaden the offerings.  So, nowadays, if you're providing a many providers, I would say, of on-demand services do offer playlists of consumers that you can create	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	went to Spotify was just a couple of days ago. They actually offered to me a set of playlists that I could choose that they could be leaned back. I could just click and they would basically start running through their playlist for me. So I did not have to do my own curation. Q. And has Spotify added a radio service that's similar to Pandora's? A. Yes, but they do have a free radio service which does have a lot of similarities, as I've suggested. Q. And are you familiar with Spotify's shuffle service? A. Yes. That's the mobile service which does does allow you to, you know, create a playlist and it will, as you suggested, shuffle among the playlist. Q. So not quite on-demand, but more so than a regular radio service? MR. RICH: Objection. Leading.	
24	you can curate and create your own playlist and you can see the playlist with your own offer	24 25	MR. POMERANTZ: I'll withdraw it.	
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	And if you switch over and talk about the non-interactive services, like Pandora, which have, you know, very successful methods of people modifying their own stations so that they can create stations that they like, Pandora does also offer the possibility to have some ability some ability and limited ability to see those stations with artists that they like.  So the the offerings of the two types of services aren't identical. There still are important differences. But my belief is they	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	could explain to the judges what this slide is reflecting?  A. Yes, this was I put this together as just an illustration of why things look similar, although there are some differences. So if I had more time I would have actually curated each of these lists and I didn't do that. I just put together a sketch. So I have an example of some playlists which would be provided by Spotify. So I happen to be a classical music fan. So one of them might be a curated set of pieces by Bach. Some might also be a curated set of classical pieces	
16 17 18	have converged over time. So playlists, on the one hand, for the interactive services, and stations, on the other hand, for the non-interactive services, to some extent are beginning to look more similar.  Q. And before we get to the playlists,	15 16	more broadly defined, and then it might have others which is a mix of songs like that that I might like to play if I'm working.  So the again, the working playlist	

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1	own radio stations. It also will provide many	1	MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, the premise	
	radio situations where I don't have to do any work	2		
	at all. So I actually have a play Pandora a	3	•	
	fair amount, so I actually and I'm a Billy Joel	4		
	fan. so I actually do have a Billy Joel radio	5		
	station of my own. I haven't taken the time to	6		
7		7		
8		8	-	
9	I might imagine, eventually, trying to put together	9		
10		10		
11	take some work on my part to try to encourage	11	objection is that nowhere in the written direct	
12		12		
13	station.	13		
14	So, again, the stations in Pandora can	14		
15		15		
16		16	reference to the the fact that his analysis	
17	· ·		reflects a competitive market, and then we would	
18	Q. All right. And if you could turn to		have a specific response to the specific objection.	
19	Slide 8, Professor Rubinfeld, you've determined a	19	MR. POMERANTZ: I was not trying to	
20	benchmark for the hypothetical market for	20	, ,	
21	non-interactive streaming services, correct?	21	simply trying to get the testimony about actual	
22	A. Yes.	22	buyers and actual sellers. I believe the ground	
23	Q. What have you assumed regarding this	23	rules here he did not address this particular	
24	hypothetical marketplace?	24	competitive issue in his direct testimony, but I	
25	A. Well, first and importantly, I	25	as I understand the ground rules here, if one of	
-	1776			1778
1	understand that it was appropriate to assume that	1	their experts rebutted his testimony saying, for	
	there is no statutory license and that the		example, it wasn't effectively competitive, this is	
	negotiation in place should be one between a	3	the time to respond, and as long as it's no no	
	willing buyer and a willing seller. I have also		new data or no new analysis, we are entitled to	
	understand that I should take the market otherwise		respond to what their experts have said on	
1	as it exists. So I should look at the actual		rebuttal. And so we would expect that without any	
7	buyers who are in the market, the actual sellers	7	data or analysis, this is exactly rule the issue	
8	who are in the market. My understanding is that	8	we discussed with Professor McFadden.	
	the exercise does not imagine creating a totally	9	JUDGE STRICKLER: Maybe I'm missing the	
	different market as long as the market is	10	ground rules or I'm misunderstanding, but I	
11	competitive, and so that means that that means	11	thought, with regard to rebuttal, we were only	
12	that I don't need to go back and look at a total	12	talking about the Apple major licenses and the 3(E)	
	different construction of the market. I can look	13	licenses and not getting into further rebuttal. Am	
	at the actual buyers in the past and the actual		I correct on that?	
ı	sellers in the past and go from there.	15	MR. POMERANTZ: It's a little	
16	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Mr. Rich?	16	different. So the I'll take Mr. Rich's client.	
17	MR. RICH: Objection. This is a		Pandora has offered Professor Rubinfeld's I'm	1
18	created extension of this witness's direct		sorry Professor Shapiro's testimony in rebuttal	
	testimony where he talked not at all about taking		to Professor Rubinfeld's direct testimony, and in	
	the market as one finds it. Never used the word		his rebuttal testimony	J
	"competitive," which he just laced into his	21	JUDGE STRICKLER: You're now talking	
	testimony as an undergirding premise of his direct		about Professor Shapiro?	
	testimony. Move to strike that answer.	23	MR. POMERANTZ: Correct.	
24	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Want to respond,	24	In Professor Shapiro's rebuttal	
25	Mr. Pomerantz?	25	testimony, he says that Professor Rubinfeld made a	

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1	mistake by not looking at whether the underlying		1	JUDGE STRICKLER: I don't think the	
	the interactive service market is effectively		2		
	competitive. This is the time, under the ground		3	the answer became a bit of a narrative and the	
	rules, for Professor Rubinfeld to respond to that.		4	objection was to the narrative that when that	
	And as long as he does so without any new data or		5	3	
	new analysis, this is the time to respond to it		6	MR. POMERANTZ: And I again, I	
	because it was raised in rebuttal to his direct		7	was that wasn't where I was going with the	
	testimony.		8	question, and I	
9	JUDGE STRICKLER: Mr. Rich, you're not		9	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: That's fine.	
0	disputing that Professor Rubinfeld makes mention of		10	The objection is sustained. We will	
	the competitiveness issue in his rebuttal		11		
	testimony'?		12	beyond those necessary to answer the question.	
3	MR. RICH: No, I am not.		13	MR. POMERANTZ: Thank you.	
4	JUDGE STRICKLER: So it's a ground		14	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: And now let's	
5	rules question you really have?		15	proceed.	
6	MR. RICH: It's slightly more than		16	BY MR. POMERANTZ:	
7	that, Your Honor. It's a presentation question.		17	Q. And so in your hypothetical market, you	
	While I'll certainly delve into this extensively in		18	assumed, for example, that Pandora was one of the	
	my cross-examination, the purport of the question	1	19	buyers, correct?	
	was: What did you affirmatively have as your		20	A. Yes.	
	assumed fact as you went into this?		21	Q. And iHeart would be a buyer, correct?	
2	And I think the clear inference was:		22	A. Yes.	
3	What did you walk into your assignment, meaning	l	23	Q. And you assumed that Universal and Sony	
	when you created the interactive benchmark?		24	and Warner would be among the sellers, correct?	
5	And the last three sentences of the	-	25	A. Yes, that's correct.	
-		ŀ	25	A. 165, mars confect.	
_		1780	25	A. 165, mars correct.	17
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1	witness's answer, and I'm sorry we don't have	1780	1	Q. As well as the independent labels like	17
1 : 2 :	witness's answer, and I'm sorry we don't have Livenote, basically created a set of assumptions	1780	1 2	Q. As well as the independent labels like Beggars and Secretly Canadian, and others, correct?	13
1 :	witness's answer, and I'm sorry we don't have Livenote, basically created a set of assumptions which maybe they were in the witness's head, but	1780	1 2 3	Q. As well as the independent labels like Beggars and Secretly Canadian, and others, correct? A. That's correct.	10
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11 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 1 : 5 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1	witness's answer, and I'm sorry we don't have Livenote, basically created a set of assumptions which maybe they were in the witness's head, but they were nowhere expressed in his direct testimony.  If Mr. Pomerantz wants to elicit the fact from this witness that he never did expressly dentify any of those factors, but failing to have done so, how does he respond to the criticism that he failed to do so, I suppose if we're going to get ssued joinder to some of Professor Shapiro's estimony, that would be acceptable; but, otherwise, we're going to have a deeply erroneous record here and a conflation very importantly, I might add, of what his operative assumptions were, in fact, when he developed his benchmark as opposed o rationales for supporting it following the		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. As well as the independent labels like Beggars and Secretly Canadian, and others, correct?  A. That's correct. Q. Now, you testified that the interactive service agreements served as the basis for your rate proposal, correct? A. I did. Q. All right. Could you turn to Slide 9 and just briefly explain this roadmap for today's discussion with the judges? A. Yes. My plan, as I testified further today, is to explain why I began my focus of my analysis on interactive agreements. Then I will go ahead to explain later why I thought there were adjustments that needed to made to those interactive agreements to — to lead to a proposal I was comfortable with. And then I'll talk about	17
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11 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	witness's answer, and I'm sorry we don't have Livenote, basically created a set of assumptions which maybe they were in the witness's head, but they were nowhere expressed in his direct testimony.  If Mr. Pomerantz wants to elicit the fact from this witness that he never did expressly dentify any of those factors, but failing to have done so, how does he respond to the criticism that he failed to do so, I suppose if we're going to get ssued joinder to some of Professor Shapiro's estimony, that would be acceptable; but, otherwise, we're going to have a deeply erroneous record here and a conflation very importantly, I might add, of what his operative assumptions were, in fact, when he developed his benchmark as opposed to rationales for supporting it following the benefit of reading rebuttal testimony.  JUDGE STRICKLER: Okay.  MR. POMERANTZ: Again, I don't agree with the characterization of what Mr. Rich said. But at the end of the day, all I was wanting to get		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. As well as the independent labels like Beggars and Secretly Canadian, and others, correct? A. That's correct. Q. Now, you testified that the interactive service agreements served as the basis for your rate proposal, correct? A. I did. Q. All right. Could you turn to Slide 9 and just briefly explain this roadmap for today's discussion with the judges? A. Yes. My plan, as I testified further today, is to explain why I began my focus of my analysis on interactive agreements. Then I will go ahead to explain later why I thought there were adjustments that needed to made to those interactive agreements to to lead to a proposal I was comfortable with. And then I'll talk about some of the criticisms of the use of an interactive benchmark that have been made in the past and by others. Q. All right. So let's start with the first point, which is why interactive agreements	17
1 2 3 3 4 1 1 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	witness's answer, and I'm sorry we don't have Livenote, basically created a set of assumptions which maybe they were in the witness's head, but they were nowhere expressed in his direct testimony.  If Mr. Pomerantz wants to elicit the fact from this witness that he never did expressly identify any of those factors, but failing to have done so, how does he respond to the criticism that the failed to do so, I suppose if we're going to get ssued joinder to some of Professor Shapiro's testimony, that would be acceptable; but, otherwise, we're going to have a deeply erroneous the ecord here and a conflation very importantly, I might add, of what his operative assumptions were, on fact, when he developed his benchmark as opposed to rationales for supporting it following the the penefit of reading rebuttal testimony.  JUDGE STRICKLER: Okay.  MR. POMERANTZ: Again, I don't agree with the characterization of what Mr. Rich said.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. As well as the independent labels like Beggars and Secretly Canadian, and others, correct?  A. That's correct. Q. Now, you testified that the interactive service agreements served as the basis for your rate proposal, correct?  A. I did. Q. All right. Could you turn to Slide 9 and just briefly explain this roadmap for today's discussion with the judges?  A. Yes. My plan, as I testified further today, is to explain why I began my focus of my analysis on interactive agreements. Then I will go ahead to explain later why I thought there were adjustments that needed to made to those interactive agreements to — to lead to a proposal I was comfortable with. And then I'll talk about some of the criticisms of the use of an interactive benchmark that have been made in the past and by others.  Q. All right. So let's start with the	15

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		1783		178
1	A. Yes.	1	negotiation that we're all looking for here.	
2	Slides 10 and 11 have an outline of	2	Then the question became I'm now on	
3	four of the reasons why I focused initially on	3	Slide 11. Then the question became if you're going	
4	interactive agreements. And the first is that I	4	to focus on the interactive agreements, how do you	
5	was looking for as broad a base of evidence as	1 5	handle the fact that they are there are	
6	possible and I would describe the evidence I had	$\epsilon$	on-demand services that have that provide	
7	for interactive agreements as thick. We sometimes	1 7		
8	distinguish in economics between thick markets and	8	·	
9	thin markets. Here, I was focusing on the number	9		
10	of agreements I had information about, and as I	10	for that.	
11	mentioned earlier, I had many, many agreements that	11	And, finally, I of course, I ask	
12	describe interactive space and so I it made me	i i	myself what's different between today and 2009 when	
	more comfortable relying on averages and things	13		
	like that when I had a broader set of agreements.		reasonably uncomfortable with looking at the at	
15	And those agreements included all the	15		
	major labels and the number of important indies,	١.,	<del>-</del>	
	including, I mentioned, Beggars Group, which is the	16		
		17	•	
	largest indie. It was one of the indies I looked		the two services, and this leads me to feel much	
	at extensively. And so it avoids the problem that		more comfortable relying on the interactive	
	if you look at a single deal or a single contract,	20	8,1	
1:1	it's always possible that that deal is somewhat sui	21	analysis that lead to the rate proposal I described	
	generis, but that would not be typical of all the	22		
	deals you would see. So when I was working with	23	Q. All right. So, Professor Rubinfeld.	
	means, working with averages over a large number of		now I would like to move to actually how you	
25	deals is statistically more preferable. That was	25	went how you went ahead and did your analysis	
		1784		178
1	my first reason.		and calculations and adjustments.	
2	My second reason is that to be	2	So if we turn from Slide 12 to Slide	
3	consistent with the goals of the CRB, I wanted to	3		
	look for deals that were not not as effective by	l l	undertook to actually calculate a proposed rate	
	the shadow as might otherwise be. My view is that		based on the interactive benchmarks?	
	any deals that have been reached in in the world	6	A. Yes, it does. I'm not going to go	
	where we do have statutory licenses are probably	- 1	through them right now. I think I will go through	
	affected to some extent by the shadow of the			
9		8	them individually, but this slide does list all the	
	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that	9	steps.	
0	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary.	9 10	steps.  Q. All right. So we're going to go	
0	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary.  And as you move from the non-interactive agreements	9 10 11	steps.  Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that	
0 1 2	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary.  And as you move from the non-interactive agreements to the interactive agreements, the shadow, in my	9 10 11 12	steps. Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that Your Honors understand the methodology. And we'll	
0 1 2 3	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary.  And as you move from the non-interactive agreements to the interactive agreements, the shadow, in my view, becomes less significant. So it was natural	9 10 11 12 13	steps. Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that Your Honors understand the methodology. And we'll start with Step 1. which states starts with	
0 1 2 3	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary. And as you move from the non-interactive agreements to the interactive agreements, the shadow, in my view, becomes less significant. So it was natural to look in that direction.	9 10 11 12 13 14	steps. Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that Your Honors understand the methodology. And we'll start with Step 1. which states starts with start with interactive services stated minimum	
0 1 2 3 4	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary. And as you move from the non-interactive agreements to the interactive agreements, the shadow, in my view, becomes less significant. So it was natural to look in that direction.  So what it means is that even though	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	steps. Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that Your Honors understand the methodology. And we'll start with Step 1. which states starts with start with interactive services stated minimum per-play rates and determine average minimum	
0 1 2 3 4 5	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary. And as you move from the non-interactive agreements to the interactive agreements, the shadow, in my view, becomes less significant. So it was natural to look in that direction.  So what it means is that even though	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	steps. Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that Your Honors understand the methodology. And we'll start with Step 1. which states starts with start with interactive services stated minimum per-play rates and determine average minimum per-play rate.	
0 1 2 3 4 5 6	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary.  And as you move from the non-interactive agreements to the interactive agreements, the shadow, in my view, becomes less significant. So it was natural to look in that direction.  So what it means is that even though if you're in the non-interactive space, of course, the statutory license is not an option directly	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	steps. Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that Your Honors understand the methodology. And we'll start with Step 1. which states starts with start with interactive services stated minimum per-play rates and determine average minimum per-play rate. Could you explain what you were doing	
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 2 3 3	existing statutory rates, but the degree of that shadow, the importance of the shadow would vary. And as you move from the non-interactive agreements to the interactive agreements, the shadow, in my view, becomes less significant. So it was natural to look in that direction.  So what it means is that even though if you're in the non-interactive space, of course, the statutory license is not an option directly unless you were to change the service. So the so the threat of what we call the threat points in the negotiation, the willingness to pay, the willingness to accept are less affected, in my view, by the shadow, and so I just think what	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	steps. Q. All right. So we're going to go through each of these steps briefly just so that Your Honors understand the methodology. And we'll start with Step 1. which states starts with start with interactive services stated minimum per-play rates and determine average minimum per-play rate.  Could you explain what you were doing there and if it and if you could take us through Step 1?  A. Sure.  Many of the agreements do have minimum per-play rates, and that would be that would	

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	;	1787			1789
	greater-of formula which would include a percentage		1		
	2 of revenue, and if you're going to have a	- 1	2		
	B percentage of revenue I was looking for a floor	1	3		
	that would that would have a per-play rate that		<i>3</i> 4		
	would apply broadly to all the statutory services.		5		
- 1	JUDGE STRICKLER: If I may, I apologize		6		
	for interrupting you, sir.	1	7		
	•	- 1	8		
	looked at have minimum per-play rates. Were those		9		
10		1			
11		l j			
12	. <u> </u>	1	2		
13		1	3		
14		1			
15		1.	5		
16		1			
17	had a minimum per-play rate, but almost all had	1			
18		1			
19		1			
20	BY MR. POMERANTZ:	2	)		
21	Q. And maybe I should take this a slide at	2	1		
22	a time because I think we're almost getting into	2:	2		
23	restricted information.	2:	3		
24	So, could you turn to Slide 15 and just	2	4		
25	explain what this slide reflects?	2:	5		
-					
	1	788			1909
1	A. This slide actually lists all of the		ļ	(THIS BEGINS PUBLIC SESSION)	
2	contracts I looked at. So it lists the services		2	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Mr. Rich.	
3	and then the under each service, the labels that	3	3	MR. RICH: Thank you, Your Honor.	
4	had contracts with those services. So with you	_   4	ļ	May I impose upon you yet another	
5	can see it's just a wide range of services and		i bir	pinder, please, which is our cross-examination?	
6	includes labels that include all the majors and		5	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: We've noticed.	
7	also a number of the important independents. So	1	7	Thank you.	
8	you can see Beggars Group listed quite a bit. You	8	3	MR. RICH: Those have been distributed.	
9	,	9	)	Thank you very much. And I believe the	
	in the proceeding which is a combination of a	10	wi	vitness has one.	
11	variety of independents, and you see all the	11		CROSS-EXAMINATION BY COUNSEL FOR NAB	
	majors.	12		BY MR. RICH:	
13	MR. POMERANTZ: All right. So I think	13		Q. Good afternoon, Professor.	
114		1 -		JUDGE STRICKLER: Excuse me, before you	
1	what we should do, if I may request, if we can go	14		to a second you	
1	into restricted session because the next slide has	15	beg	egin	
15 16	into restricted session because the next slide has some confidential information.	15 16	beg	egin CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, there it is.	
15 16 17	into restricted session because the next slide has some confidential information.  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Anyone in	15 16 17	beg	cegin CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, there it is. JUDGE STRICKLER: And yet, I did.	
15 16 17 18	into restricted session because the next slide has some confidential information.  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Anyone in the courtroom who has not signed a nondisclosure	15 16 17 18	beg	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, there it is. JUDGE STRICKLER: And yet, I did. BY MR. RICH:	
15 16 17 18 19	into restricted session because the next slide has some confidential information.  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Anyone in the courtroom who has not signed a nondisclosure agreement or yes, nondisclosure agreement under	15 16 17 18 19	beg	regin  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, there it is.  JUDGE STRICKLER: And yet, I did.  BY MR. RICH:  Q. Nice to see you again, Professor.	
15 16 17 18 19 20	into restricted session because the next slide has some confidential information.  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Anyone in the courtroom who has not signed a nondisclosure agreement or yes, nondisclosure agreement under the protective order, if you would please wait	15 16 17 18 19 20	beg	Proceeding  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, there it is.  JUDGE STRICKLER: And yet, I did.  BY MR. RICH:  Q. Nice to see you again, Professor.  A. Same here.	
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	into restricted session because the next slide has some confidential information.  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Anyone in the courtroom who has not signed a nondisclosure agreement or yes, nondisclosure agreement under the protective order, if you would please wait outside until we complete this session.	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	wri	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, there it is. JUDGE STRICKLER: And yet, I did. BY MR. RICH: Q. Nice to see you again, Professor. A. Same here. Q. Now, at the time you prepared your written direct testimony in this case, you were ware of the CRB's Web III remand termination; is	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	into restricted session because the next slide has some confidential information.  CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Okay. Anyone in the courtroom who has not signed a nondisclosure agreement or yes, nondisclosure agreement under the protective order, if you would please wait outside until we complete this session.  (THIS ENDS PUBLIC SESSION)	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	wri aw tha	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Oh, there it is. JUDGE STRICKLER: And yet, I did. BY MR. RICH: Q. Nice to see you again, Professor. A. Same here. Q. Now, at the time you prepared your written direct testimony in this case, you were	

1			
		1910	19
]	Q. I believe you testified a bit earlier		I A. That's part of it, yes.
2	today in response to question posed by Mr.		2 Q. The same parties test?
3	Pomerantz that you, in fact, had read that decision		3 A. Yes.
4	prior to submitting your direct testimony, correct?		4 Q. The statutory license test?
5	A. Yes.		5 A. Yes.
6	Q. And that determination was just a		6 Q. And the same rights test?
7	little over a year ago, is that consistent with		7 A. Yes.
8	your recollection?		8 Q. Okay. Now, this hypothetical
9	A. The remand decision, yes.		9 negotiation you envision, is that any old form of
10	Q. And, I take it, you read it with care?		10 hypothetical negotiation, including, say, one
11	A. Yes.	İ	11 between a seller with monopoly power and a
12	Q. And, in fact, you professed to adopt		12 statutory service?
13	what you termed "the analytical framework" for		13 A. I'm not sure what you meant by "any
14	evaluating potential rate setting benchmarks as set		14 old."
15	forth in that determination, correct?		15 Q. Strike "any old." Let me rephrase.
16	That's at 121 and 122 of your direct		16 Let me rephrase the question.
17	testimony, Paragraphs 121, 122. So feel free to		17 A. Okay.
18	refresh yourself.		18 Q. Does the hypothetical negotiation you
19	A. That's what I'm doing.		19 envision as part of your analytical framework
20	Q. I think it's the third pardon me,	1	20 encompass a circumstance in which a seller with
	it's the		21 monopoly power is engaging in negotiations with a
22	A. I have it.		22 statutory licensee?
23	Q fourth tab, yes.	İ	23 A. It could. It depends on exactly how
24	If you have trouble locating, we'll		24 one defines "monopoly power," but in my case, the
25	give you some page references.	ĺ	25 way I would usually define monopoly power, it would
			La contraction of the contractio
		1911	19
1	A. I have it.	1911	
1 2	A. I have it.  O. Is that do you have the question in	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition
2	A. I have it.     Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry.
2	Q. Is that do you have the question in	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"?
2 3	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power,
2 3 4	<ul><li>Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?</li><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. Is that correct?</li></ul>	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes.
2 3 4 5 6	<ul> <li>Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?</li> <li>A. Yes.</li> <li>Q. Is that correct?</li> <li>A. Well, you you asked me whether I</li> </ul>	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation
2 3 4 5 6 7	<ul><li>Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?</li><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. Is that correct?</li></ul>	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?</li> <li>A. Yes.</li> <li>Q. Is that correct?</li> <li>A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described</li> </ul>	1911	1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?  A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described endorsing the analytical framework and then I		1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a 9 statutory service?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?  A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described endorsing the analytical framework and then I proceeded to describe it. Q. Yes. And that analytical framework, in your		1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a 9 statutory service? 10 A. You're going to have to I'm not very 11 comfortable with the phrase "stack monopoly power." 12 You're going to have to define that for me.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?  A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described endorsing the analytical framework and then I proceeded to describe it. Q. Yes. And that analytical framework, in your words, consists of approximating a, quote, "hypothetical negotiation between a willing buyer and a willing seller for a blanket license for streaming copyrighted musical performances without the possibility of a statutory license alternative to a negotiated license," unquote, correct? That's your words?		1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a 9 statutory service? 10 A. You're going to have to I'm not very 11 comfortable with the phrase "stack monopoly power." 12 You're going to have to define that for me. 13 Q. It's not a term you're familiar with? 14 A. I've heard it before, but it's not a 15 term I would normally use. 16 Q. Whether or not you normally use it, do 17 you have an understanding of what the term is, as 18 you understand it? 19 A. I don't I I have a sense of what
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 8 9	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?  A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described endorsing the analytical framework and then I proceeded to describe it. Q. Yes. And that analytical framework, in your words, consists of approximating a, quote, "hypothetical negotiation between a willing buyer and a willing seller for a blanket license for streaming copyrighted musical performances without the possibility of a statutory license alternative to a negotiated license," unquote, correct? That's your words?  A. Yes.		1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a 9 statutory service? 10 A. You're going to have to I'm not very 11 comfortable with the phrase "stack monopoly power." 12 You're going to have to define that for me. 13 Q. It's not a term you're familiar with? 14 A. I've heard it before, but it's not a 15 term I would normally use. 16 Q. Whether or not you normally use it, do 17 you have an understanding of what the term is, as 18 you understand it? 19 A. I don't I I have a sense of what
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?  A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described endorsing the analytical framework and then I proceeded to describe it. Q. Yes. And that analytical framework, in your words, consists of approximating a, quote, "hypothetical negotiation between a willing buyer and a willing seller for a blanket license for streaming copyrighted musical performances without the possibility of a statutory license alternative to a negotiated license," unquote, correct? That's your words?  A. Yes. Q. Okay. And this framework, as you		1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a 9 statutory service? 10 A. You're going to have to I'm not very 11 comfortable with the phrase "stack monopoly power." 12 You're going to have to define that for me. 13 Q. It's not a term you're familiar with? 14 A. I've heard it before, but it's not a 15 term I would normally use. 16 Q. Whether or not you normally use it, do 17 you have an understanding of what the term is, as 18 you understand it? 19 A. I don't I I have a sense of what 20 it's about, but I don't have a clear definition. 21 Q. Okay.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?  A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described endorsing the analytical framework and then I proceeded to describe it. Q. Yes. And that analytical framework, in your words, consists of approximating a, quote, "hypothetical negotiation between a willing buyer and a willing seller for a blanket license for streaming copyrighted musical performances without the possibility of a statutory license alternative to a negotiated license," unquote, correct? That's your words?  A. Yes. Q. Okay. And this framework, as you indicate, serves as the basis for what you call		1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a 9 statutory service? 10 A. You're going to have to I'm not very 11 comfortable with the phrase "stack monopoly power." 12 You're going to have to define that for me. 13 Q. It's not a term you're familiar with? 14 A. I've heard it before, but it's not a 15 term I would normally use. 16 Q. Whether or not you normally use it, do 17 you have an understanding of what the term is, as 18 you understand it? 19 A. I don't I I have a sense of what 20 it's about, but I don't have a clear definition. 21 Q. Okay. 22 A. The phrase is not one I ever teach in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. Is that do you have the question in mind?  A. Yes. Q. Is that correct? A. Well, you you asked me whether I adopted the analytical framework. I described endorsing the analytical framework and then I proceeded to describe it. Q. Yes. And that analytical framework, in your words, consists of approximating a, quote, "hypothetical negotiation between a willing buyer and a willing seller for a blanket license for streaming copyrighted musical performances without the possibility of a statutory license alternative to a negotiated license," unquote, correct? That's your words?  A. Yes. Q. Okay. And this framework, as you indicate, serves as the basis for what you call your four economic tests; is that correct?		1 still encompass there being substantial competition 2 in the industry. 3 Q. So the answer is "yes"? 4 A. Using my definition of monopoly power, 5 yes. 6 Q. And would your hypothetical negotiation 7 incorporate a negotiation between sellers with what 8 are sometimes called "stacked monopoly power" and a 9 statutory service? 10 A. You're going to have to I'm not very 11 comfortable with the phrase "stack monopoly power." 12 You're going to have to define that for me. 13 Q. It's not a term you're familiar with? 14 A. I've heard it before, but it's not a 15 term I would normally use. 16 Q. Whether or not you normally use it, do 17 you have an understanding of what the term is, as 18 you understand it? 19 A. I don't I I have a sense of what 20 it's about, but I don't have a clear definition. 21 Q. Okay. 22 A. The phrase is not one I ever teach in

r	Day / III Ne. Determination of I	COy	arry Rates (Fublic) 05-05-2015	
	1914			1916
1	beyond that, I don't know what the term is.	١,	the Web III remand determination, is that a	
2	Q. Would your concept of a hypothetical	2		
3		3	••	
4	remand include a negotiation involving a market in	4		
5		5		
6		6		
7	A. I don't know what you mean by	7	A. So, first of all, just to clarify your	
8		8		
9	include the possibility of all the products are	9		
	complementary, yes, but by necessary, it doesn't	10	this is a statement describing Dr. Ordover's	
11	ring a bell since it doesn't make sense to me.	11	testimony, it's not describing the CRB's full	
12	Q. Take a look in your binder, if you	12		
13	don't mind, at a tab which should be labeled	13		
14	"SoundExchange 1510," which is a copy of the Web	14	the CRB in this statement just making a judgment	
15	III remand determination. If you turn to Page 46	15	either way about whether the whether the	
16	of that decision, please.	16	repertoires of the four majors are Cournot	
17	Let me know when you're there. Turn to	17	complements.	
18	Page 46.	18	Q. I'm not asking you for	
19	A. Yes, I'm there now.	19	A. Well, I'm still I'm just working my	
20	Q. If you focus on the bottom paragraph	20	way up to your current question.	
21	carrying over onto the next page, the judges wrote,	21	Q. Okay. I'm not asking you either about	
22	quote, "As Dr. Ordover further explained, if the	22	what you presume Dr. Ordover had in mind or for	
23	repertoires of all four major record companies were	23	purposes of this question even what, in fact, the	
24	each required by Webcasters, i.e., if the		judges had in mind. I'm asking for your	
25	repertoires were necessary complements," that	25	interpretation, since you're proffering a rate in	
	1915			1917
1	italicized in the original, "and Webcasters were	1	this proceeding on behalf of SoundExchange,	
	required to negotiate with each record company		whether, as you write in Paragraph 121 of your	
	individually, then each record company would have		written direct testimony, that the analytic	
	an incentive to charge a monopoly price to maximize		framework consists of approximating, quote, "a	
	its profits without concerns of the impact on the		hypothetical negotiation between a willing buyer	
	market at large."	1	and a willing seller for a blank license," as you	
7	Do you see that?	7	set forth, whether that hypothetical negotiation	
8	A. I see that.		could occur consistent with that analytical	
9	Q. Do you have a conception or an	l	framework with a seller side of the market is	
10	understanding of what the judges meant by their use	10	characterized by the products being necessary for	
11	in that context of "necessary complements"?	11	Cournot complements?	
12	A. Well, they're citing Dr. Ordover's	12	A. First of all, I was actually going to	
13	testimony and I'm imagining that by "necessary,"	13	answer your question	
14	they're thinking about must-have products and by	14	Q. Please.	
15	complements they're thinking about what economists	15	A but you just cut me off in the	
16	call "Cournot complements" through thinking of	16	middle.	
17	these repertoires of each of the majors as as a	17	Q. Please.	
	whole as being complements of each other, and that	18	A. But I'll try again.	
	leads to certain conclusions one would reach if the	19	So I would not charac I would	
	repertoires were complements and otherwise not	20	characterize the four and now three majors as	
	substitutable.	21	complementary and I believe they're must-haves, but	
22	Q. Adopting that formulation or assumption	22	I would not characterize the framework as fitting	
	for purpose of my questioning, does the		the traditional Cournot complement, at least basic	
	hypothetical negotiation that you envisage to be		model that economists talk about because I also	
25	consistent with the framing of the inquiry here in	25	believe that there is there is competition that	

	191	8		192
1 a	rises between the majors when they're negotiating	1	used the word "competitive," but I assume that	
2 c	ontracts. So it's not the simplest Cournot	2	there was competition in my report. To tell you	
3 c	omplement model that economists work with.	3	whether I actually use the word, I'd have to go	
4	Q. My question was not whether you	4	back and look at my report.	
5 e	nvision that the marketplace you're examining	5	MR. RICH: Your Honor, I move to strike	
	xhibits the characteristics of Cournot	6	the back end where he speculates as to what was or	
7 c	omplements, but on the assumption that it did,	7	wasn't in his testimony.	
8 w	ould the transactions observed in the hypothetical	8	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Granted.	
9 m	narketplace involving sellers of Cournot	9	BY MR. RICH:	
10 c	omplements with statutory licensees satisfy, in	10	Q. And nowhere in your written direct	
11 y	our estimation, the requirements for setting a	11	testimony you discuss competition between record	
12 re	easonable fee between a willing buyer and a	12	labels have their works performed by Webcasters, do	
13 w	villing seller in this case?	13	you?	
14	A. I still don't believe I don't	14	A. I presume that I do, but I I can't	
	elieve you fully characterize the nature of the	15	recite to you exact language. Part of my report is	
	ompetition, so I do believe	16	2	
7	Q. Sir, I'm not asking you	17	Q. Are you able to point me to any	
8	A. Please let me finish.	18		
9	Q about the nature of competition.	19	, , ,	
	m asking you to directly answer my question.	20	e	
1	A. I am trying to but you keep	21	by Webcasters?	
	terrupting me.	22	<ol> <li>I have to take a look throughout my</li> </ol>	
.3	So it is possible that the majors are	23	*	
	l Cournot complements and I would characterize	24	Q. While you're looking, when was the last	
25 th	e nature of competition as essential. That's	25	time you reviewed this report?	
	1919			192
1 qu	1919 uite possible, yes. But that wouldn't necessarily		A. Several days ago.	192
		1.	, ,	19:
2 te	nite possible, yes. But that wouldn't necessarily	1	Q. Okay.	19.
2 te: 3 Co	uite possible, yes. But that wouldn't necessarily ll me about whether the simple theorem of that	1 2	<ul><li>Q. Okay.</li><li>A. Well, let me cite you to just take</li></ul>	19.
2 te 3 Co 4	nite possible, yes. But that wouldn't necessarily ll me about whether the simple theorem of that ournot complement is true or not.	1 2 3 4	<ul><li>Q. Okay.</li><li>A. Well. let me cite you to just take</li><li>an example. Page 39 of my report where I talk about</li></ul>	19.
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1				
		1922		1924
1	cite it to the judges.		1 Q. Do you see where I quoted from?	
2			2 A. I do.	
3	language that says competition among record labels?		3 Q. I quoted you correctly, correct?	
4	,		4 A. I believe so.	
5	concept anywhere in your written direct testimony.		5 Q. And you, in fact, determined to address	
6	<ol> <li>Concepts is implicit in a lot of my</li> </ol>		6 these issues, at least explicitly, only after you	
7	testimony.		7 read the written direct testimony of Professor	
8	Q. Implicit.	l	8 Shapiro and Katz; is that correct?	
9	You decided not to make it explicit, I		9 A. I would say yes, I was stimulated by	İ
10	take it?		10 the Katz and Shapiro testimony to elaborate on the	
11	A. I when I began my work, I took it		11 subject. I have didn't in the back of my mind,	İ
12	2		12 but I didn't I think you're correct that this	
13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		13 their testimony, which focused heavily on this	
14	, , p		14 issue, definitely caused me to want to respond.	
15	Q. Now, you did, in fact, determine to		15 Q. And you were elaborating, meaning on	
16		1	16 something that you believe still that you said	
17	You did explicitly discuss the fact		17 explicitly in your opening?	
	that the rates setting standard in this proceeding		18 A. No. I'm not I'm not disagreeing with	
	entails consideration of a hypothetical marketplace	1	19 your language contribution. I'm just saying that	l
	in which one observes competition in your rebuttal		20 I've always had the idea of competition in my head,	
21	3.	l	21 and I just didn't know that it would become	
22	A. That sounds familiar, yes.		22 debatable in this proceeding.	
23	Q. Beginning around Page 26; is that		23 Q. Okay. Now, in the same paragraph in	
- 1	right?		24 your written rebuttal testimony, you selectively	
25	And you can take my word for that.		25 quote from Footnote 37 of the Web III remand	
		1923		1925
	A. Ifrancou en I deuk i en el	1923		1925
1 2	A. If you say so. I don't know the page	1923	1 determination; is that correct?	1925
2	numbers.	1923	2 A. Can you tell me where you are, sir?	1925
2 3	numbers.  Q. Okay. And you there state, and you can	1923	2 A. Can you tell me where you are, sir? 3 Q. Yes.	1925
2 3 4	numbers.  Q. Okay. And you there state, and you can follow me if you would like, but I believe I'm	1923	2 A. Can you tell me where you are, sir? 3 Q. Yes. 4 I am in Paragraph 112 at Page 26 of	1925
2 3 4 5	numbers.  Q. Okay. And you there state, and you can follow me if you would like, but I believe I'm quoting you accurately from Paragraph 112 of your	1923	2 A. Can you tell me where you are, sir? 3 Q. Yes. 4 I am in Paragraph 112 at Page 26 of 5 your written rebuttal testimony where you begin in	1925
2 3 4 5 6	numbers.  Q. Okay. And you there state, and you can follow me if you would like, but I believe I'm quoting you accurately from Paragraph 112 of your written rebuttal testimony, quote, "I understand	1923	2 A. Can you tell me where you are, sir? 3 Q. Yes. 4 I am in Paragraph 112 at Page 26 of 5 your written rebuttal testimony where you begin in 6 the Web III remand decision of the judges.	1925
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		1926		192
1	competitive factors existed to permit agreements to		why I didn't refer to the word "effectively," but	
2	serve as useful benchmarks and does not demonstrate		that's what you emphasized in your question.	
3	that rates in the agreements," quote,	3		
4	"approximating monopoly rates," unquote, close	4		
5	quotes; is that correct?	5		
6	A. You're still ahead of me. I'm just	6		
7		7	No particular reason, except I was	
8	Q. Take your time.	8		
9	A. Well, just tell me where it's to	9		
10	save time, tell me where you're quoting from.	10	(Tape over.)	
11	Q. I'm still quoting from that same	11	Q. That is an accurate capturing of your	
12	paragraph. That was at the very end of Paragraph	12	testimony at the deposition, correct?	
13	112, when you talk about the critical question	13	A. Yes, it is.	
14	A. I see it now. Thank you, Counsel.	14	Q. By the way, where in Footnote 37 do the	
15	So yes, this is what I included in the	15	judges indicate that the passage you quote from in	
16	paragraph.	16	your Paragraph 112 poses, quote, "the critical	
17	Q. And your reason for failing to cite to	17	question," end quote, in this proceeding?	
18	the judges Footnote 37 endorsement of a normative	18	A. I'm not sure the judges I don't	
19	marketplace characterized by, quote, "effective	19	recall. This is my interpretation. I can't say	
20	competition," I take it, was simply in the interest	20	the judges use that word.	
21	of writing a shorter paragraph?	21	Q. Now, to clarify, for purposes of our	
22	A. So you're asking me what I recall from	22	ongoing examination, am I correct, sir, that at the	
23	what I said in my deposition?	23	time you submitted your written direct testimony,	
24	<ol><li>I'm just asking you what is accurate.</li></ol>	24	you were unaware that our client, Pandora, had	
25	A. I don't have a clear recollection of	25	entered into a direct license agreement with Merlin	
		1927		1929
1	what I was thinking at the time. I presume I	1	and a number of Merlin's members? You were unaware	
	didn't think it was necessary to develop the point		at the time, yes?	
	I was making. I wasn't trying to avoid that point.	3		
4	I don't have a clear recollection of exactly what I	4		
	was thinking at the time.	1 7	Q. Okay.	
	was amaking at the time.	5	Z	
6		5	A. I didn't did not find out until I	
	Q. Let me queue up a passage from your recent April 13th deposition to see if it jogs your	5	A. I didn't did not find out until I saw Dr. Shapiro's report.	
7	Q. Let me queue up a passage from your	5 6 7	A. I didn't did not find out until I	
7	Q. Let me queue up a passage from your recent April 13th deposition to see if it jogs your	5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>A. I didn't did not find out until I</li> <li>saw Dr. Shapiro's report.</li> <li>Q. Okay. And so, accordingly, in your</li> </ul>	
7 8 9	Q. Let me queue up a passage from your recent April 13th deposition to see if it jogs your recollection.	5 6 7 8	<ul> <li>A. I didn't did not find out until I</li> <li>saw Dr. Shapiro's report.</li> <li>Q. Okay. And so, accordingly, in your</li> <li>written direct testimony, you did not undertake any</li> <li>evaluation of that Merlin agreement as a potential</li> </ul>	
7 8 9 10	<ul><li>Q. Let me queue up a passage from your recent April 13th deposition to see if it jogs your recollection.</li><li>A. Sure.</li></ul>	5 6 7 8 9	A. I didn't did not find out until I saw Dr. Shapiro's report.  Q. Okay. And so, accordingly, in your written direct testimony, you did not undertake any evaluation of that Merlin agreement as a potential	
7 8 9 10	<ul> <li>Q. Let me queue up a passage from your recent April 13th deposition to see if it jogs your recollection.</li> <li>A. Sure. (Video played.)</li> </ul>	5 6 7 8 9 10	<ul> <li>A. I didn't did not find out until I saw Dr. Shapiro's report.</li> <li>Q. Okay. And so, accordingly, in your written direct testimony, you did not undertake any evaluation of that Merlin agreement as a potential benchmark for rate setting here, correct?</li> <li>A. That's correct.</li> </ul>	
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7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. Let me queue up a passage from your recent April 13th deposition to see if it jogs your recollection.  A. Sure.  (Video played.)  "And what follows in the delighted language in Footnote 37, free to follow along is a	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. I didn't did not find out until I saw Dr. Shapiro's report.  Q. Okay. And so, accordingly, in your written direct testimony, you did not undertake any evaluation of that Merlin agreement as a potential benchmark for rate setting here, correct?  A. That's correct.  Q. And nor did you compare the attributes of that benchmark to your interactive services	
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		1930			1932
1	statutory license analysis in the context of the		1	so I take it your question is did I has to be	
2			2	more specific. Did I explicitly think about how	
3	A. That's correct.		3		
4	Q. Okay. And so these are all topics		4	question, and I don't recall focusing on steering.	
5	covered in your subsequent rebuttal testimony.		5	<del>_</del>	
6	correct?	ļ	6	aware of steering.	
7	A. Yes.		7	JUDGE STRICKLER: Professor, you said	
8	Q. To which we will return at a later		8	you were aware of steering prior to your	
9	date.		9	involvement in this case. Can you give us a	
10	A. I look forward to it.		10	definition of steering as you understand it?	
11	Q. Now, I take it, it remains your view	-	11	MR. RICH: You anticipated my next	
12	that the agreements between recording companies and	1	12	question.	
	major interactive services are the most informative		13	JUDGE STRICKLER: Skip to the next one.	
14	benchmarks for rate setting in this case, correct?	j	14	MR. RICH: Okay.	
15	A. Yes.		15	THE WITNESS: Yes. Steering involves	
16	Q. And that's because these agreements		16		
17	earned, quote, "the best scores," unquote, on your		17	more of songs that you have some preference for and	
18	four economic tests, at least as of the time of			less of others. It's affecting the choices they	
19	your written direct testimony; is that correct?		19	make within the confines of your particular	
20	A. That's certainly one of the reasons.		20	repertoire.	
21	yes.		21	JUDGE STRICKLER: You said you were	
22	Q. Okay. But nothing in your application		22	aware of the concept of steering before this	
23	of those four economic tests assesses whether or to		23	proceeding.	
24	what degree the agreements relied on between these		24	Is there a more general definition of	
25	interactive services and recording companies when	1	25	steering that applies not just to playing the	
		1931			1933
1	negotiated in a competitive market, correct? You		1	music but in accordance at large?	
	just don't undertake that analysis?		- 1	music, but in economics at large?	
_		- 1		THE WITNESS, I don't be asset at I bear	
3		l	2	THE WITNESS: I don't know that I have	
3	A. As I have suggested sometime several		2	seen it in standard textbooks, but yeah, one can	
4	A. As I have suggested sometime several times before, it's it was at the time, it was		2 3 4	seen it in standard textbooks, but yeah, one can imagine steering being applied in a much broader	
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	Day / In Ne. Determination			
		1934		19
1	steering, but I feel comfortable using the term.		1 me, connotes competition, doesn't it, between	
2	BY MR. RICH:	1	2 sellers to have more of their product or service	
3	Q. Now, in your recent deposition, we		3 sold or licensed?	
	talked a bit about that, and I think you		4 A. I would say	
5	acknowledge that one conception of steering would	i	5 Q. Good old-fashioned competition, isn't	
6	be steering to gain market share by a seller in a		6 it?	
7	market, correct?		7 A. I would say steering can be a way of	
8	<ul> <li>A. That might be one reason one enables</li> </ul>	1	8 utilizing bargaining power to your advantage, which	
9	steering, yes.		9 I think is part of the competition story, yes.	
10	Q. Yes.	1	0 Q. Okay. And I take it your view is that	
1	And and let me ask you this	1	1 steering is antithetical to a statutory license to	
	question: On your direct examination earlier, you	1	2 be set by these judges, correct?	
	discussed the fact or the opinion that the majors	1	3 A. No.	
	are must-haves, as that expression has been used,	1	4 Q. You have an understanding of the	
	in your view, both in the interactive service and	1	5 concept of you use a term called "playment" in	
	the noninteractive service market, correct?	1	6 some of your testimony, don't you?	
7	A. Yes.	1	A. It's not original to me, but yes, I do.	
8	Q. And by must-have, am I correct in	1	8 Q. What do you mean by the term	
	interpreting your sense of that term to mean that	1	9 "playment"?	
	no major could be dropped altogether by either an	2	0 A. It would it would essentially, it	
	interactive service or a service like Pandora?	2	l would be a way it would, essentially, be talking	
2	A. Yeah, I had to that's generally	2:	2 about steering. It would be finding of ways to	
	correct. I had a small exception, which I put in	2:	3 have people utilize more of the songs you care	
	ust to clarify. It's conceivable to me that I	24	4 about than some other service's songs.	
25 1	that a service like Amazon might avoid deals with	2:	JUDGE FEDER: Mr. Rich, could you spell	
		1935		19
1 a	all the majors because music streaming might be		that?	
2 s	such a small portion of their business model that		MR. RICH: Believe it or not.	
3 t	hey could do without all the majors; otherwise. I	1 3	B P-L-A-Y-M-E-N-T.	
	would say I would say must-have is a term I'm	4	JUDGE FEDER: Okay. Thank you.	
5 v	very comfortable with.	1 4		
6	Q. Right.	(	in the dictionary.	
7	But staying with my definition of	1 7	BY MR. RICH:	
8 s	teering as steering to increase market share, for	8	Q. And do you recall being asked and	
9 p	ourposes of my next question, would you agree with	9		
) r	ne that two concepts are not incompatible for any	10		
	given service; meaning, that you could conceivably	ı		
	- · ·	11	antithetical to the statutory license?	
	have a service as to which each major is a	11		
2 h 3 n	nave a service as to which each major is a nust-have, but depending on the music used	1	A. I don't recall offhand, but I'm sure	
2 h 3 n	ave a service as to which each major is a	12	A. I don't recall offhand, but I'm sure you're going to remind me.	
2 h 3 n 4 c 5 s	nave a service as to which each major is a must-have, but depending on the music used haracteristics and abilities of that service, that ervice might, nonetheless, be in a position to	12 13	A. I don't recall offhand, but I'm sure you're going to remind me.  Q. We'll find that and read it. I don't	
2 h 3 n 4 c 5 s 6 s	have a service as to which each major is a must-have, but depending on the music used haracteristics and abilities of that service, that ervice might, nonetheless, be in a position to teer its music use, favoring with greater plays,	12 13 14	A. I don't recall offhand, but I'm sure you're going to remind me. Q. We'll find that and read it. I don't want to slow down the examination.	
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2 h 3 n 4 c 5 s 6 s 7 a 8 o	have a service as to which each major is a must-have, but depending on the music used haracteristics and abilities of that service, that ervice might, nonetheless, be in a position to teer its music use, favoring with greater plays, and therefore, awarding greater market share to one	12 13 14 15 16	A. I don't recall offhand, but I'm sure you're going to remind me.  Q. We'll find that and read it. I don't want to slow down the examination.  Now, I take it that in Paragraph 2 of your written direct pardon me Paragraph 8 of your written direct testimony, you indicate that by	
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	1	938		1940
1	your judgment as to the degree of competition		A. I'm trying to get the positives and	
	between or among major labels for plays on		2 negatives to your question. I don't think I agree	
3	interactive services; isn't that correct?		with the statement you reached, but I you may	
4	MR. POMERANTZ: Objection, Your Honor.		have to ask the question the right way.	
5	We had a rule in this case, I think all		Q. Let me ask the question a little more	
6	parties abided by, that if the experts spoke to the	(	_	
7	client and did not rely on it, it would not be	1		
8	discoverable or testified about, and I believe that	8	cite to, I take it, that major record labels in	
9	was the rule followed in all depositions in this	9	their dealings with interactive services compete	
10	case. Sounds to me like Mr. Rich is asking for	10	head to head for increased plays on those services,	
11	communications that were not discoverable in this	11	do you?	
12	matter and not and something that we all agreed	12	Please take your time.	
13	would not be questioned about.	13		
14	MR. RICH: If I may be heard, Your	14		
15	Honor, it's exactly the opposite. I'm preserving	15		
16	that. I'm merely confirming what this witness	16	services.	
17	previously confirmed in a deposition, which is that	17	A. Well, that's just a clarifying answer.	
18	nothing contained in his written direct testimony	18	I do I have no doubt that the major interactive	
19	reflected the substance of any of those meeting,	19	services compete against each other. So, in that	
20	and I'm just trying to confirm that.	20		
21	MR. POMERANTZ: Well, that's fine, but	21	asking me about am I aware of any evidence that	
22	that's what he's trying to confirm. But he stuck	22	they have engaged in steering, I would say "no,"	
23	the word "competition" in there and was trying to	23	that's not something I am aware of.	
24	get into the substance. If he just wants to ask	24		
25	that question, I have no objection.	25	the question was designed to elicit whether you	٠
	19	20		
ŀ		757		1941
1	CHIFF HIDGE BARNETT: Could you ask		have any evidence you can alto to that make record	1941
1 2	CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Could you ask	1	have any evidence you can cite to that major record	1941
2	that question, Mr. Rich?	1 2	labels compete with each other to secure increased	1941
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that question, Mr. Rich?  MR. RICH: Yes.  BY MR. RICH:  Q. So am I correct, sir. that you confirmed in an earlier deposition in this proceeding that nothing contained in your written direct testimony reflects the fruits of any of those early conversations you had with any Pandora representatives?  A. You are correct.  Q. Okay. Now, your testimony at this hearing, at this trial from the chosen representatives of the majors reveals that none competes with the others to secure a greater share of performances on interactive services, I take it that you would have no reason to question that testimony, correct?  MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, objection to the extent it assumes testimony that, as I read the question, is not in evidence.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	labels compete with each other to secure increased plays on interactive services?  A. Oh, I'm sorry. I can't cite any direct evidence off the top of my head. Q. Thank you. With respect to the playment issue, I'm going to ask you to turn to your April 13 deposition transcript, please, towards the front of the binder, and turn to Page 366, beginning at Line 12.  Let me know when you're there. A. Okay. Yeah, I have it. Q. Okay. Question: "What is playment?" Answer: "Playment is a term I have seen utilized that roughly says that" "says" "describes steering. Steering that affects market share. So it's" "it's getting" "having	1941
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111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 20 21 222 23 24	that says, "yes." The answer continues on Line 25 and onto the top of Page 367, I think.  MR. RICH: I'm happy to complete it.  It was not intentional.  BY MR. RICH:  Q. The answer continues after Mr.  Pomerantz's objection to form: "I don't think"  "I don't think you can have. The statutory license doesn't have anything that I recall playment in it."  Is that your testimony?  A. Yes.  Q. Okay. Now. Mr. Pomerantz examined you on some activities you undertook in the 2012 period in relation to the proposed merger or the proposed acquisition by Universal Music Group of the EMI music group's recorded business.  Do you recall that?  A. I do.  Q. Am I correct that at least for a time you consulted with both Universal and EMI in	2 3 I, Bonnie L. R 4 foregoing transci 5 proceedings to tl 6 not related to or 7 involved in these 8 am not a relative 9 counsel employe 10 financially intere 11 12 Bonnie I 13 Notary F District of 14 15 My Commission 16 May 16, 2016 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Public in and for the of Columbia	
24 25	you consulted with both Universal and EMI in relation to that transaction?			
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. You are correct. Q. Okay. And, approximately, when did that retention begin, do you recall? A. It would have been sometime in 2011. I don't recall the exact month. Q. Okay. MR. RICH: Reluctantly, Your Honors, I think this segment will move into some restricted material and I will have it in one segment, and then hopefully we can reopen the hearing. CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Your timing is perfect because I was just going to say let's take the other ten minutes of our afternoon recess and see if we can get some air in here. We'll be in recess for ten minutes. (A short recess was taken.) CHIEF JUDGE BARNETT: Please be seated. We did ask for air. We hope we get it. Mr. Rich, at this point, we are going to close the hearing room. If you have not signed the nondisclosure certificate, then please wait outside. It looks like everybody here is in for the long haul.			
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